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AGRICULTURAL.

A friend who signs I. W. (but to whom these initials belong we are not certain) has been so kind as to present us with a pamphlet entitled "Essay on the use of Lime as a Manure, by M. Puvis. Translated from the French, by E. Ruffin, Esq. Editor of the Farmer's Register, with an Introduction, explanatory of the Principles of Agricultural Chemistry. By James Renwick, L. L. D. Professor of Nat. Exp. Philosophy and Chemistry in Columbia College."

We esteem this a very able and useful publication, and well worth the careful and studious perusal of every man of science whether he is, or is not engaged in practical agriculture. We cannot give an abridgment or analysis of the work, and do justice to the authors, or fulfil the reasonable expectations of our readers; and intend, therefore, to give the whole, as we can from time find room in our columns.—*Ed. N. E. Far.*

ON THE USE OF LIME AS MANURE.

BY M. PUVIS.

The task of adapting an Introduction explanatory of the chemical principles most important in agriculture to the Essay of Mr. Puvis, was undertaken at the instance of a valued friend, James Wadsworth, Esq of Geneseo. The translation which is employed was liberally placed at my disposal by the very intelligent and practically skilful editor of the Farmer's Register. He has the merit of first bringing the Essay of Mr Puvis before the American public, and, taken in connexion with his own Essay on Calcareous Manures, he has thus made us acquainted not only with all that was previously known in the theory or practice of the use of Lime in Agriculture, but has added himself some most valuable theoretic views, which he has also established by successful and judicious experiments on his own farm.

James Renwick.

Columbia College, March, 1836.

PREFACE OF THE TRANSLATOR.

The publication of the following communication to the *Annales de l'Agriculture Francaise*, was commenced in the February No. of that Journal, (which was received here in May,) and the June No. contains the end of the first part "*On Liming*," and enables us to offer the translation of that portion to our readers. Only a few pages of the next portion of the series, "*On Marling*," has yet appeared, and not enough to permit a judgment to be formed of its worth.

Though there are many deficiencies in this treatise on liming — and also opinions as to the theory of the action of lime, in which we cannot coincide — still, on the whole, we consider it as presenting far more correct views, and more satisfactory information, both on theory and practice, than any other work on liming that we have before seen. In other points, and those of most importance, the facts here presented (and now first learned from any European authority) strongly sustain the views maintained in the *Essay on Calcareous Manures*. It would be both unnecessary and obtrusive to remind the reader of these points of difference, and of agreement, whenever passages exhibiting either may occur. They will therefore, generally be submitted in the author's words without comment. A few exceptions only to this rule will be made, in cases which appear particularly to call for them.

We have no information whatever of Mr Puvis, the author of this treatise, previous to the appearance of the commencement of the publication in the *Annales*. But he is evidently well informed on his subject, and is stated by the introductory remarks of the French editor, to be entitled to all respect, for his long experience, and his practical as well as scientific investigation of the subject. If, then, there remains no ground to distrust his judgment or his facts, the statements made are most important to a very large portion of this country, which has heretofore been generally supposed to be deprived of all possible benefit from the use of calcareous manures on account of their remoteness and high price of carriage. M. Puvis states that the most successful and profitable liming in Europe (for the expense incurred) is in repeated applications of very small dressings—making less, on the average, than four bushels of lime to the acre, annually. This small amount, if really as efficacious as is alleged, would cost so little in labor and money, that the limits of the region capable of being limed may be very far extended. It would not matter though the applications should require to be repeated for ever, provided the annual returns gave good profit upon the annual expenses; and far greater will be the profit, if (as we think) the soil ultimately will no longer require such repetitions — or only at very distant intervals of time — and still be a highly productive, because it has been made a calcareous and fertile soil.

INTRODUCTION.

The Chemical facts and principles which are applicable to Agriculture are neither numerous nor complex. They are, however, to be found only in works on General Chemistry, in which they are intimately associated with laws and phenomena of a more abstruse description, and in connexion with which they constitute a science of which the most learned are still students, and to attain which in its existing form may require years of close and attentive study. The language, too, of Chemistry, which, to those who study it in a regular course, serves as an artificial memory, and single words of which call up long trains of thought and experiment, presents to the uninitiated all the difficulties of a foreign tongue.

Yet it cannot be doubted, that the practical farmer may derive important benefit from acquiring so much of this language as will enable him to understand the chemical explanation of the numerous changes which are continually taking place in the natural actions which it is his high privilege to call into his service, to direct in part, and modify in degree. So also are there certain chemical elements and compounds, with the properties of which he ought to be acquainted if he wish to be able to direct his practical skill with more effect, even in circumstances more familiar to him, but which may be absolutely necessary, or will at any rate save waste of labor and loss of time, when the knowledge acquired by practice in one place is to be employed in a new situation, and under a change of circumstances.

It is the object of this introduction to exhibit, in such form as may be intelligible to those who have not made general chemistry an object of study, a concise view of such of the laws and facts of that science, as are absolutely necessary for the agriculturist who may wish to improve his practice, and which are more particularly required by those who wish to avail themselves of the knowledge contained in the subjoined essay. To do this has been found no easy task. It would be in itself difficult, but to the author of this introduction has been more particularly so, as he has for years been in the habit of imparting instruction to those whose habits of life and thoughts are as remote as possible from those of the practical farmer; persons to whom the peculiar language of chemistry is an aid instead of an impediment; and who, with ample time at their command, have an opportunity of pursuing the study of the science step by step. Fully aware of these difficulties, both general and peculiar, this attempt would not have been made, and certainly not persisted in, had it not have been for the instances of an intelligent, scientific, and successful farmer, who has urged the completion of the task as an object likely to be beneficial to those, who perhaps with equal zeal and native powers of mind, have not enjoyed, like himself, the advantages of a scientific education.

The atmosphere which surrounds our earth is the first object to which our attention should be directed. This is the vehicle of the moisture, which, whether it fall in the form of rain or dew, run in streams or issue from springs, is absolutely essential to the success of the farmer's labor. It is also, as we shall presently see, important to him on other accounts.

The greater part of the atmosphere is made up of a mixture of substances, each of which has the same mechanical properties as the whole mass. These air-like substances are known to chemists by the name of *Gases*.

Of these gases, two made up by far the greater portion of atmospheric air, and exist in it in proportion of about four to one. That which is the largest in quantity and makes up nearly four-fifths of the whole atmosphere, is called, in the Essay of M. Puvis, by the name of Azot, but is more usually known in English by the name of Nitrogen.

This substance, although in the largest proportion, is the least important of the gases in its chemical effects. It does not aid in supporting the life

of animals, nor in maintaining *(combustion)* of inflammable bodies.

The part of the atmosphere which is absolutely necessary for these purposes, is called by the name of *oxygen*, and nearly make up the remaining fifth part of atmospheric air. In its support of life it always, and in maintaining combustion often, unites with a chemical element, which is called *carbon*. This is familiarly known as forming the principal part of charcoal. In its union with carbon, oxygen forms a peculiar gas known by the name of carbonic acid.

Carbonic acid is always found in small quantities in the atmosphere, to which it is furnished by the breath of animals and the fumes of burning bodies. It is, when in considerable quantities, fatal to the life of animals, but is prevented from accumulating to an injurious extent in consequence of its being taken up by water; it is therefore dissolved, in proportions about equal to those in which it is formed, by rivers, lakes, the ocean, and the moisture of the soil.

Water exists in the atmosphere in the form of vapor. The great source of this vapor is the extended surface of the ocean; and it is governed by a mechanical law, by which it is continually tending to distribute itself uniformly over the whole surface of the earth. It may thus exist in as large quantities over the surface of the dryest land as over that of the ocean itself. This tendency to equal distribution is continually counteracted by the changes in the sensible heat (*temperature*) of the atmosphere, and of the surface of the earth, which follow the alternations of day and night, and the vicissitudes of the seasons. By these alterations and changes, the vapor is caused to fall (*precipitated*) in the form of rain, snow, hail, dew, or white frost, according to circumstances. As such changes of temperature are more frequent on the land than on the ocean, the water which falls on the former in either of these forms is greater in quantity than that which falls on equal surfaces of the latter. Thus, by a wise and benevolent provision of Providence, the water of the ocean is continually furnishing vapor which is precipitated on the land for the support of vegetation and the supply of springs, and whose excess is poured back into the ocean in streams and rivers.

Water has been found by chemists to be a compound substance, made up of two elements. One of these which forms eight-ninths of its weight, is the gas already mentioned under the name of oxygen; the other, a peculiar gas, known by the name of *hydrogen*.

Hydrogen, when free, is the lightest of all known bodies, rising and floating in atmospheric air; it not only combines with oxygen, to form water, but with carbon to form a great variety of compounds — gaseous, liquid, viscid, and solid. It also combines with nitrogen, and forms a gas known by the name of ammonia, which is well known by the peculiar smell it gives to spirits of hartshorn (*liquid ammonia.*)

Hydrogen also combines with sulphur, forming a gas known by the name of sulphuretted hydrogen; this exists in the atmosphere, but in such small quantities as only to be detected by the nicest chemical tests. It combines in like manner with phosphorus, foaming phosphurretted hydrogen gas, whose presence in the air is occasionally perceptible.

Oxygen, as we have seen, unites with carbon, to form a gas which we have called carbonic acid.

This receives the latter part of its name from its similarity in properties to an extensive class of compound bodies, known by the name of *The Acids*. The greater part of these, like carbonic acid, are combinations of inflammable bodies with oxygen. The most important of these in reference to our present object, are the sulphuric and phosphoric acids, named from the two substances (sulphur and phosphorus) which are their bases. Muriatic acid may also be mentioned here, although its composition is of a different character. Oxygen unites with other bodies to form a class of compounds known under the name of oxids.

The acids unite with earths, alkalies, and metalic oxids, to form a class of compounds known under the general name of salts. These are named from the two substances which enter into their composition: thus the salt formed of sulphuric acid and the earth lime, is called sulphurate of lime. The substances which unite with acids to form salts, are called the *bases* of the respective salts.

Of these bases, the alkalies and earths are the most important. Of the alkalies, it is only necessary to know the names of two, namely *potassa* and *soda*, and to be aware that their distinctive properties, are: to possess an acrid taste, a caustic operation, to render oils capable of mixing with water, and to neutralize the properties of acids.

The earth which chemists call by the name of silex or *silica*, is found almost pure in flint and rock crystal; it is also almost pure in sharp colorless sands, and is by far the larger part of sands of every description. So far as the farmer need know its properties: it is hard, rough to the touch, has no attraction for water, which it permits to filter through, or evaporate from it, with the greatest ease. It is capable of uniting with the other earths in compounds which are called silicates, and is the only earth which enters into the formation of soils uncombined with the others or with other elements.

The earth which chemists call by the name of *alumina*, is so named because it is obtained by them in a pure form from the well known salt called alum, of which it is the basis. Its most marked characteristic is plasticity: that is to say, it may be well formed into a paste with water, will then easily receive any form which may be given it, and retain that form unaltered, even by violent heat. It never exists in soils unmixed, but in intimate association, or more probably chemical combination with silica, it is the well-known substance called clay, or argillaceous earth. White clays are this combination nearly pure and colored clays often contain it with no other addition than metallic coloring matter. Clay retains the plastic property of alumina; it therefore causes soils to be retentive of moisture; and, when they dry, makes them form tough clods or crusts, similar in character to sun-dried brick.

Soils which contain clay are often also mixed with sand, or with an excess of silica in grains, which does not enter into the composition of the clay. Such a soil is less liable to form a tough crust than a pure clay, but it will require a very large proportion of sand to destroy this property altogether.

Clay mixed with sandy soils renders them more retentive of moisture. Sand and clay have therefore been used as manures for each other; but it may reasonably be doubted whether all the advantage that has been anticipated by some from this process, can be realized, as such a mixture will be merely mechanical.

Loamy soils are generally said to be mixtures of sand and clay; they undoubtedly usually contain both these earths, and even sometimes a large excess of sand. But we shall give reasons for believing that loams owe their peculiar value to a combination of with clay another substance, by which a change is produced in its chemical characters.

(To be continued.)

DIRECTION FOR SOWING THE SEED AND RAISING THE PLANTS OF THE WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY TREE.

1. To sow an ounce of seed, prepare a bed 50 feet long and 4 feet broad. Manure it well with a compost composed of one third stable manure, one third ashes, and one third decomposed leaves from the woods, or garden mould; dig deep, pulverize finely, and then lay the beds off in drills 12 inches apart, one quarter or one half of an inch deep; sow the seed as thick as your onion or parsnips; cover with rich mould, press the mould down gently, but sufficiently to cause the seed to come into contact with the earth; and should the weather be dry, water the seed bed every other evening, it will assist in promoting the germination of the seed and vigorous growth of the plant.

2. Keep the beds clean of weeds; and give an occasional watering with suds and water, say once a week after they are up.

3. The second year, if not removed before, the plants must be removed into the nursery rows, which must be prepared as for any other crop. The ragged roots being taken off and the tap root shortened, the plants must be planted out 12 inches apart in rows three feet apart, the earth to be well trodden around the plant. As before, the earth must be kept open and free from weeds.

4. At two years old, the plants may be planted out into hedges, at 18 inches apart in rows six feet wide. The ground should be prepared as before directed, and some good rich mould put into the holes, to be pressed around the plant. If intended to be planted out as standard trees, 20 feet square apart would be a good distance; but in that case the plants should not be transplanted until they are about ten inches in diameter. In either case they will require trimming and topping, and if kept as hedges should be treated as other hedges are.— *Southern Agr.*

PEAT.— We perceive that the farmers around Taunton and in the adjoining towns are bringing large quantities of this valuable article into our markets. When the mode of using this species of fuel is better understood, and the cheapest method of getting out and curing it, is discovered by experiment and practice, we are of the opinion that it will in some degree supplant coal and wood. It is well known that it will retain fire longer than any other fuel;— it is very convenient therefore in chambers or other places where it is desirable to have fire constantly burning. It was used by some families here, last winter, in this way — at night they throw a few pieces into their grates, where they were accustomed to burn anthracite, and found a very comfortable fire in the morning. There is an inexhaustible fund of Peat in this vicinity.— *Taunton Wkig.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Saturday, Sept. 24, 1836.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

This day the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held their Annual meeting at the Artists' Gallery, Summer-street, and notwithstanding the season has been unusually cold and unprosperous for the cultivation of flowers, yet, by the generous contributions of our friends, and the aid and assistance given by many of our members, the committee were enabled to decorate their exhibition room with much that was choice and rare. The flowers generally, particularly the Dahlias, were in the highest state of perfection; and what was lacking in *quantity* compared with former seasons, was in a great measure, made up in *quality*. The contribution of J. P. Cushing, Esq. of Watertown, by his gardener Mr David Haggerston, was magnificent. The pot of Black Hamburg Grapes richly decorated with Dahlias and other flowers, thus blending and uniting the handmaids of Flora and Pomona was happily conceived and finely executed by Mr Haggerston. The specimens of Combretum purpureum, Crinum amabella, Phaseolus corocolla, Nerium splendens and Amaryllis Belladonna were very splendid.

Thomas Lee, Esq. presented three vases of cut flowers, some of which were fine specimens.

A fine bouquet from William Pratt, Esq. of Watertown.

Handsome bouquets of cut flowers from the garden of the President of the Society, and from the garden of the Orator of the day.

By Col. Marshal P. Wilder, of Dorchester, twenty six specimens of seedling Pansies of great beauty. Also, Gloxinia maculata and other green house plants, and eightysix specimens of the Dahlia, among which we noticed a plant of Angelina transferred into a pot with sixteen fine flowers growing thereon; this specimen made a very imposing appearance. We also noticed in Mr Wilder's collection, Widnall's Rising Sun, Bride of Abydos, Jupiter, Young's Black Ajax, Cross's yellow Hermione, Inwood's Ariel, Douglass's Glory, Erecta, Wells' Paragon, Young's fine Crimson and Dennissi.

By Mr Samuel R. Johnson, of Charlestown, a fine collection of Dahlias, including extra fine flowers of Cedi Nulli, Guido, and Lady Fordwich.

From the garden of Mr S. Sweetser of Cambridgeport, bouquets and one hundred and three specimens of the Dahlias, containing most of the choice varieties. We were much pleased with his specimens of Granta, Springfield Rival, Queen of Dahlias, Duke of Devonshire and Exeter.

Messrs Hovey & Co. presented several splendid bouquets and sixtyeight fine specimens of Dahlias. In their collection we noticed Hermione, Zarah, Bride of Abydos, Urania, Widnall's Venus, do. Paris and beauty of Camberwell.

By Mr William E. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, several bouquets and one hundred and five specimens of the Dahlia. Mr Carter shew his Dahlias on a new plan, they met the eye at once and with great force. We noticed fine specimens of Satropa, Granta, Miss Pelham, Ophelia and the Dutchess of Bedford.

By Mr Mason, of Charlestown, eightysix specimens of Dahlias and several fine bouquets. Mr Mason shew two seedling Dahlias, together with some fine specimens of Granta, Village Maid, Dennissi and Transcendent.

Messrs John Richardson of Dorchester, William and John A. Kenrick of Newton, William Wales, of Dorchester, and S. Walker of Roxbury, each presented cut flowers, bouquets, &c.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

NOTE.— A box containing some fine Seedling Dahlias, among which the Beauty of Portland and Miss Neil appeared most beautiful, China Asters, double, from single ones last year, and Pansies were received from Robert Milne, Gardener to M. P. Sawyer, Esq. of Portland, Me. but too late for exhibition. We regret that our Portland friend could not have forwarded his flowers in season to have taken a stand with some of Boston cultivation; they might not have suffered in comparison.

SALSIFY.—Though the salsify, or as it is commonly called on account of its assimilation in taste to the oyster, the "vegetable oyster," is one of the most delicious of our garden roots, yet its uses are not generally known or its culture attended to. It is a biennial plant of English origin, and in appearance resembles a small parsnip. It is of easy cultivation, and when parboiled, cut in slices length wise and fried in butter, possesses a flavor so nearly allied to the oyster, that even epicures sometimes find it difficult to distinguish between them. In cultivating this root, the ground should be manured and prepared in the same manner as for beets, carrots or parsnips, and the seed sown in drills at the same distances. — The seed should then be covered about half an inch deep, and the surface of the ground rolled down to bring it in contact with the seed and enable it to germinate. When the plants are up they should be thinned and kept free of weeds. Late in the fall the roots may be dug, and if packed in sand and deposited in the cellar will keep fresh till the following spring. The root is smaller than the parsnip, and consequently the product from the same quantity of land is not as great; yet from good land, well cultivated, a liberal crop may be obtained.

We think gardeners in the vicinity of large towns would find their account in cultivating this root for the supply of their markets, as most persons acquainted with it are extravagantly fond of it. It is said to be in much demand in the Boston market.

A traveller in the western part of New York, in speaking of the town of Syracuse, says that the quantity of fine salt made at that place, during the last year, amounted to 3,000,000 bushels, independently of large quantities of that article in a coarse state. The business this year, he says, yields a nett profit of about nine cents per bushel, and one company alone will make $200,000. A few years since, the site of the present town of Syracuse was a wilderness; now, besides being a place where the products of the rich county of Onondaga are embarked upon the canal, it is the point where five rail roads will terminate. So much for internal improvements.— *Balt. Amer.*

A very rich mine, yielding alum in the proportion of two thirds and copperas in the proportion of one third has been discovered in Chatauque county, New York.

ENRAGED BEES. — On Tuesday, says the Alexandria Gazette, the bees in a gentleman's garden became enraged at the near approach to their hives of horses and carts which were backed up for the purpose of unloading wood. They sallied out at once and attacked with vigor the horses and drivers. In a few minutes the drivers were put to flight, but the horses not being able to disengage themselves, had to bear the brunt of the onset as they best could, and that was but feebly indeed. One of the poor animals was stung so severely that he actually died in a short time, and the other was rescued by the servants wrapping themselves in blankets and going with determination to his assistance. This accomplished, all hands we believe, precipitately retired from the vengeance of the winged warriors. The bees, finding that their enemies had 'ingloriously fled' from the field of battle, resolved to carry the war to Africa. Mustering their forces they invaded the village, scattering themselves abroad, stinging pigs, dogs and cows, and chasing men, women and children. They absolutely held entire possession of the enemies' country for some time, driving back several pedlars who attempted to cross the Stone Bridge with their wagons. The approach of night put an end to the contest.

STONINGTON RAIL ROAD.— The rail road leading from this city to Stonington, it is expected will be completed in the ensuing Spring. More than two thirds of the whole route is now prepared for the rails and in about five weeks the entire line will be graded. The contractors are now engaged in laying the rails at Pawtucket, where the road first enters this State. The bridges and necessary buildings for the cars, &c. near the Pavilion are in a state of forwardness and the locomotives will be under way in the Spring.— *Providence Journal.*

THE MULBERRY.— It is said that the worm fed on the black mulberry makes the best and strongest sewing silk; on the white mulberry finer thread and preferable for fabrics and the Chinese mulberry silk finer and more delicate. The first is a native of the United States, and abounds in the State of New York.

It is said that a vein of good anthracite coal has been discovered in another part of Mansfield. It is near the Railroad from this town to Mansfield, nine miles from the Green, and about three miles East of the mines now working in Mansfield. This article of Coal has become such a necessary addition to comfort, that it would really be a matter of universal joy should these mines turn out well. — *Taunton Whig.*

It is said there are 400,000 feathers upon the wing of a silk worm moth, and that any one doubting the truth of the statement, can easily satisfy himself by counting them.

It was stated at the late centennial celebration at Dedham that there were 19 original settlers, and one of them was a Dwight, a progenitor of President Dwight.

Mr Isaac French of North Bridgewater killed a stray bird (supposed to be an eagle) that measured from the tip of each wing, *sixteen feet and three inches.*

USEFUL ARTS.

WOOD PAVEMENTS.

The suggestion in the annexed article is eminently deserving of attention. The experiments made, both in England and France, or the conservative qualities of corrosive sublimate, applied to timber, and the comparative cheapness of the mixture, forcibly recommend its use on such an occasion as paving with wood.

Should the city authority conclude to pave Broadway with wood, I would suggest to them the expediency of immersing the blocks in a solution of corrosive sublimate, to preserve them from decay.

Experiments have been recently made in both France and England, which prove that wood prepared in this way is no longer liable to be affected by moisture, but acquires a firmness from the sublimate that enables it to resist decay. At Woolwich, "pieces of wood that had been subjected to this process, and others that had not, were left for a twelvemonth in a ditch. A quantity of decayed and rotting timber had been thrown in along with the same and the whole had been kept rather warm, for the purpose of encouraging fermentation.— When removed at the end of the twelvemonth, the prepared wood was found perfect y sound throughout, while the other places were all more or less rotten." A committee appointed by the Royal Academy of France, to inquire into its preservative powers, have reported in its favor; and in England some large vessels have been built altogether of timber that had been seasoned in this way. The solution, which is recommended, is made by dissolving about a pound of the salt in eight or ten gallons of water. The requisite period for incarceration must vary according to the thickness and hardness of the timber, from a week to three or more.— *N. Y. Amer.*

MARBLE CEMENT.

An important improvement, which has been for several years in progress, is about being introduced to the more general notice of the public, and we believe into extensive use for building purposes. It is a composition or cement, of which the principal ingredient is marble or limestone, which, when applied to the inner or outer walls of buildings, presents the appearance of polished marble, of the various hues and qualities, which distinguish the beautiful material imitated. What would be thought of a magician, who possessed the power of changing the sombre brick and stone walls of the buildings of a city, in one week, into substances resembling the most beautiful Grecian, Italian, Egyptian or Verd Antique marble, or porphyry, like the rock of Gibraltar? Yet all this may be done by this invention of a humble citizen of Orange County in this State. This cement has been sufficiently tested by experiments on buildings, to satisfy practical men of its decided superiority over any other cement, stucco, or other hard finish for walls hitherto unknown. In our next number we expect to be able to furnish the public with some interesting particulars on the subject; and in the mean time we can state, that a company has been formed in the city, to carry on the operations connected with the manufacture of this new cement, and its application to buildings.— *N. Y. Far.*

HOLCOMB'S DEFLECTIVE TELESCOPE.— We had occasion, a few days since to notice that Mr Holcomb, of Southwick, Mass., had manufactured a large Telescope, for the Washington College. We have since learned, that the College in Newark, (Del.) has, with a liberality that augurs success, purchased another of these instruments.

This magnificent instrument is 14 feet in length, and 10 inches clear aperture. There are but two telescopes of equal power in this country, the one made by the same artist for Washington College, at Hartford, the other for Mr Charles Wetherall of this city. This argues well for the enterprise of the little state of Delaware, under whose auspices this flourishing institution was recently founded.

On Monday evening last this telescope was first brought forward for trial — the moon then in quarter, shone with unusual brilliancy, the beauty, wit, snd science of Delaware were assembled, not to pay a common oblation to Phœbus, Bacchus, or the Muses, but to make to the chaste Diana an offering more refined and intellectual than any which

"Arcadian song
Transmits from ancient uncorrupted times."

Joy beamed in every countenance, as Holcomb's Telescope unveiled to view, the charms of this fabled Goddess, and the evening will be long remembered in the annals of Newark.— *N. J. paper.*

INDIAN CORN.

All, or nearly all, the accounts we have published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the entire roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and that roots, to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment: and if they are buried deep by hilling the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform all their offices.— There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop —it saves a vast deal of manual labor.

There is another question of interest to farmers, which relates to the mode of harvesting the crop, that is, whether it is best to top the stalks, cut the whole at the ground when the grain is glazed, or cut the whole when the grain is fully ripened. We have stated the experiments of Mr Clark of Northampton, one of the best practical farmers of our country, and of other gentlemen, shewing that the grain suffers a diminution of six or eight bushels the acre, by topping the stalks; and there seems to be no counterbalancing benefit, in the fodder, unless at carrying the stalks to the borders of the field, that they may be secured before the crop is gathered, and before they become blanched and half ruined. And it is no protection against early autumnal frosts, but rather exposes unripened grain to be more injured. Hence so far as regards these two modes, all who have made a comparison, seem to concur in the opinion that stripping the corn of its tops and leaves, is a bad practice. William Carmichael, of Virginia, has given us in the Farmer's Register, his experiments in this matter, which go to corroborate the conclusion we have drawn. He took, promiscuously 100 ears from corn that had been topped and 100 ears from that which had not been topped, growing side by side. The first weighed—

On the cob, 50 lbs.— shelled, 41 lbs., and measured 21 qts. 1 pt.

The other, on the cob, 54 lbs.— shelled, 46 lbs., and measured 26 qts.

Showing a difference of nearly one fifth in favor of the unstripped or untopped corn.— The fact is, that topping not only prevents the further elaboration of the sap, which can only take place in the leaves, and which is necessary for the growth of the corn, but it deprives the grain of much that is already elaborated, and on its way to the grain. If a fruit tree is deprived of its leaves, before the fruit has attained its growth, or mature flavor, the fruit will no longer grow, nor will it attain high flavor, for its supply of elaborated food, or vegetable blood is cut off by the loss of leaves. We have noticed this particularly in the plum.

Satisfactory experiments have not been made to determine, whether it is most advantageous to cut the crop when the grain is merely glazed, or to wait till it is perfectly ripe. This will depend upon the amount of loss, if any, in the grain, by early harvesting, the relative value of the grain and fodder, and the prospect of both being injured by early frosts — for neither are liable to suffer from frost after the crop has been cut and put into shooks. It is to be noticed, that in early cutting, the stalks are succulent, and abound in elaborated sap, on its descent from the leaves to the grain, and that this supply of food to the grain continues to flow rapidly for some days after the corn is in shook, and if so, the grain itself continues to improve, though we think it likely that the crop undergoes some trifling diminution. But if frost is likely to intervene before the complete maturity of the crop, there is no doubt but the corn will suffer less in shook than it will standing, while the fodder will be materially injured by frost. Admitting that there is a small loss in grain by early cutting, though it is undoubtedly less than when it is topped, the difference in the value of the fodder, under the two modes of management, is vastly in favor of early harvesting. We do not pretend to calculate to a nicety, the difference in nutritious properties, of corn stalks cut in a succulent state, early in September, well cured and well housed, and those left standing till October and November in the field, but we should think it fifty per cent. Well cured corn stalks afford an excellent winter food for neat cattle; and when fodder is likely to be in demand, they may be made to contribute largely to the profits of the farm. Several of our acquaintances have kept their neat stock almost entirely upon this fodder during the past winter, and we have done the like, having first cut ours in a cutting machine; and so far as we can learn, the cattle kept upon them are in excellent condition.

The preceding considerations justify us in recommending, that in the management of the Indian corn crop, the following rules be observed, at least partially, so far as to test their correctness:

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be substituted for the plough in the culture of the crop.

2. That the plants be not hilled, or but partially so — this not to prevent the soil being often stirred and kept clean. And,

3. That in harvesting, the crop be cut at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.— *Cultivator.*

BREAD STUFFS.

The cry of the "failure of the crops" is as old for aught we know, as the time when Adam went out of Eden. It performs its annual revolution with as much regularity as do the Seasons. It is true, however, that the lamentation is not always an unmeaning one, and probably there is more truth in this year than in the generality of seasons. We believe, and not without evidence, that the community is unnecessarily alarmed by the declarations that all kinds of Bread Stuffs will be scarce and prices high the coming winter. The CORN, it is true, has been much injured in many places by the frosts; but not to the extent apprehended; and we have recently seen a grain grower from western New York, who admits that the crop of wheat this year will equal two-thirds of the product of a good year. If, however, we would be independent of speculators, who at present control prices to suit their interests, we must become more of an agricultural people.

The following remarks by the Journal of Commerce are timely and pertinent.— *Worcester Palladium.*

"We would not needlessly interrupt the enjoyment of those who look forward to the next winter as a time of general starvation. But lest their dreams should be too suddenly broken, we must call their attention to the facts contained in the last news from Europe respecting the prices of bread stuffs there. We happen to know of an operation in Liverpool, by which fifty thousand bushels of wheat are to be immediately forwarded to this country, and by the prices which are published, there is little doubt that much larger supplies will be soon forthcoming; for the long continuance of high prices, the successful issue of the recent importations, and the fact, well ascertained, that our domestic supplies are inadequate, will give new confidence to future operations. Let us see at what prices we can be supplied.

In Paris the price of bread is about two cents, and in London three cents per pound. We found a shilling loaf in New York yesterday to weigh two pounds three ounces, which is near six cents per pound. The price of wheat in Paris is 112 cents a bushel, and the price of flour $5 a barrel. In London, flour is $8 a barrel. In the ports of the Mediterranean and the Baltic, bread stuffs are much cheaper than in either London or Paris. The price of good wheat at Naples is 2s 10d sterling a bushel, or 67 cents. From any of these places freight might be obtained at 33 cents per barrel on flour, and 12 1-2 cents per bushel on wheat, or about half the rate charged on transportation of the same articles from Rochester, and one-fourth of what is charged from Ohio. Fifty thousand bushels of corn have lately been received here from Ohio by one house, at a freight of 49 cents. The duty on flour is $1 a barrel, and on wheat 25 cents a bushel. Wheat, therefore, can be imported from Naples and laid down in New York at 125 to 135 cents a bushel, all charges paid, and from a hundred other places at the same or a less price. Corn and rye are not burdened with a duty, and may be imported to great advantage. The countries of Europe and Asia afford stores of bread stuffs almost inexhaustible, so that the supplies for this country if they should run to the highest possible quantity, could only affect prices in a very small degree. Free trade will supply all our wants, and the cost, with a liberal mercantile profit, will not carry prices above 150 cents for wheat, 100 cents for rye and Indian corn, 50 cents for oats per bushel, and $7 50 for flour per barrel. So let the desponding cheer up, for no one who is industrious and frugal need starve in 1836 or 1837."

HARD TIMES.— High rents and prices for everything we eat and wear, are themes of universal complaint. Bacon, beef, veal, lamb, poultry, eggs, butter, and all the little etceteras of the table, are double former prices.— Under such circumstances economy should be the word with all those who have to gain their livelihood. Cut down every useless expense and useless indulgence; get up an hour sooner in the morning, and go to bed an hour later at night; work in a little additional elbow grease during the day, and if blessed with health, the poorest among us may soon bid defiance not only to high prices, scarcity of money, and prospective starvation, but in due time, to debts, duns, and difficulties in the bargain. — Live light and live cheap; it is easily done.— Rice and molasses is an admirable dish for children; salt herrings for breakfast or tea, three times a week, are enviable luxuries for grown folks, middling bacon and fried apples are both healthy and palatable, veal shin soup well made is excellent; and a fish stew, brewed according to rule is superlative.

Then for side dishes, what can match well boiled or fried potatoes, pickled beets and onions "smothered," not in "cream," but in hot water and drawn butter? A dozen or other little knick-knacks might be named, but these will suffice for the present. So much for cheap summer living; now for cheap wearing.— Brush up and repair the old shoes and stockings; pull the faded waistcoat and pantaloons ont of the closet and try them on again; they don't look so well as new to be sure, but they fit loosely and pleasantly, besides they are paid for. Get last year's winter coat from the garret, have the elbows patched, the missing button replaced, the dust brushed off, the grease spots taken out, and slip it on; then have the old hat brushed and ironed up, and look in the glass at yourself, reader, if you have heeded and followed our counsel and see how you like your personal appearance! The patches on the elbows are objectionable; true, they are not very slightly, but which is the best, a *patch* on the elbow of your coat by a tailor, or a *tap* on your shoulder by a sheriff's officer?— *Petersburg Constellation.*

(From an English Paper.)

ON HORSE FOOD.— People generally imagine, when they hear the quality of oats mentioned, that their only desirable properties consists in the brightness of color, purity of scent, and freedom from all appearances of having been damp or heated; but they rarely advert to the fact, that, when these objects have been attained, their main value yet rests in their weight; and a material difference may be found in samples, which, to the hand and eye of one who is not a good judge of the article, may appear to be of nearly the same sort, though the bushel of the one kind may be several pounds lighter than the other. The following table will show the quantity of meal which, in ordinary seasons, is usually extracted from certain weights of grain, and on which the nourishment to be obtained from it depends:

	Weight per bushel avoirdupois.					
		lb.	*oz.*		*lb.*	*oz.*
42 lbs.	produce in meal	25	2	—do in husk	16	14
40 "	" "	23	6	" "	16	10
38 "	" "	21	12	" "	16	4
36 "	" "	20	3	" "	15	13
34 "	" "	18	11	" "	15	5
32 "	" "	17	5	" "	14	11

Thus it will be seen that the beast which is fed upon oats of the latter description, (which abound in our markets,) is the loser of about one-third of the nutriment which he would obtain if supplied with those of good quality.

[If oats be taken at the price of sixtyfour cents the bushel of thirtytwo pounds, giving seventeen pounds and five ounces of meal, what price should be given per bushel for oats weighing fortytwo pounds and giving twentyfive pounds two ounces of meal? The answer will almost astonish one — say nearly ninetysix cents.]

POTATOES MANURED WITH PINE BOUGHS.— A farmer in New Jersey relates to us the following experiment:

Having a large number of young pine trees growing near his potato grounds, he gathered a sufficient quantity of the boughs to form a considerable covering to a row of potatoes which he was planting in drills. In the drill on one side of this he used lime for manure, and on the other he put in marl. They were all covered with earth in the same manner, and received the same culture. On digging them, those that were manured with the pine were twice as large as the others, and double in quantity.

Planters in the Southern States estimate pine leaves, gathered early as among the best of manure.— *Southern paper.*

PRESERVING POTATOES.— Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple and attended with little or no expense. A house keeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in the autumn, without removing the dust that covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring these roots were preserved, had thrown out no shoots, and were found as fresh and well flavored as new.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.— We yesterday received from the nursery of A. Brownell, Esq. of Westport, a Mulberry leaf of this species, the stalk of which was engrafted into the common white Mulberry last spring. Within the six months past it has grown upwards of six feet in height, and the leaf before us is twelve inches in length and eleven inches in width. We understand that Mr Brownell has about fifty thousand of the White Mulberry tree now in his nursery.— *New Bedford Gaz.*

The Northampton Courier celebrates a *radish* twenty-three inches in length, and ten inches in circumference, and weighing five pounds.

Subscriptions have been commenced in New York for the erection of a chain bridge over the Niagara river, near the Falls.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1836.

ESSEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Essex Agricultural Society held its Annual meeting last Wednesday, at the South Parish in Danvers. In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather in the morning, the farmers did not muster so strong as on former similar occasions, neither were the different exhibitions so full, but notwithstanding, the *Show* passed off with spirit and the usual degree of interest.

There were but few animals in the pens, and they were highly creditable to the County, and elicited from the spectators universal commendation.

The exhibition of Domestic Manufactures was very interesting, and gave evidence of increased improvement in this important branch of industry.

The Ploughing Match took place at 11 o'clock. There were four double teams, and five single teams entered for the premiums, which were contended for in true business-like style, to the great credit of the competitors, and the admiration of the lookers on. Jno. W. Procter, Esq., Secretary of the Society will forward to us for publication, the report of the several committees, with the names of the successful claimants for the Society premiums.

At one o'clock the Society, with invited guests partook of a sumptuous entertainment provided by Mr Goodrich of the Essex Coffee House, and at 3 o'clock adjourned to the Rev. Mr Sewall's Meeting House, and listened to an unusually interesting Address by N. W. Hazen, Esq. of Andover. It was precisely what an Address of the kind should be, and we look for its early publication.

In the course of his remarks the Orator uttered the following *correct sentiment*: "Agricultural Books should be part of the property, and Agricultural reading part of the business of a farmer."

The Committee of Arrangements then made their report, and alluded in a highly complimentary manner to the Chief Magistrate of the State, who was present, seated on the right of the Chair, whereupon his Excellency rose and responded to the compliment in a most masterly and brilliant speech of thirty minutes' duration.

Words of ours would fail to do justice in commenting upon this performance. The very numerous audience were in the highest degree delighted with the pure, intellectual treat which it afforded them. The Exercises at the Meeting House were then concluded by singing the following beautiful Hymn, written by Alonzo Lewis, Esq. of Lynn.

THE HARVEST HYMN.

When nature slept in dark repose,
And nought was seen, or felt or known,
In might the great Creator rose,
And light and love through chaos shone,
Then earth was formed in beauty fair,
And verdure clothed each fertile mound,
But all was wild and useless there,
And not a man to till the ground.

'Twas then the first of human race
From his primeval silence sprang;
He stood in majesty and grace,
While morning stars together sang.
Go — said the Word — my purpose aid,
Thine all the realms beneath the sun;
For thee each plant, each fruit was made;
Complete the plan by me begun.

Man heard — obeyed — and lo, the earth,
Beneath his hand new bounties wears;
Each plant assumes a second birth,
Each tree a greener foliage bears.
As if to him Creative power
From God's productive hand were given,
New fruits are formed with varied flower,
And richer beauty blooms to heaven!

Where once a desert forest lay,
Fair fields and graceful gardens shine;
The conquered wastes their tribute pay,
And thus fulfil the will divine.
Then let our hearts, like fertile soil,
To heaven their fruit in season send,
To Him who bade the Farmer toil,
To him who is the Farmer's friend.

We shall publish next week the list of the Officers for the ensuing year.

At the Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Saturday the 24th ult. the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President.—Elijah Vose, Dorchester.

Vice Presidents.— E. Bartlett, Roxbury, Jonathan Winship, Brighton, Samuel A. Shurtleff, Boston, John Prince, Roxbury

Treasurer.— William Worthington, Dorchester.

Corresponding Secretary.— Robert Treat Paine, Boston.

Recording Secretary.— Ezra Weston, Jr., Boston.

Counsellors — Theodore Lyman, Jr., Boston, Augustus Aspinwall, Brookline, Thomas Brewer, Roxbury, Henry A. Breed, Lynn, M. P. Sawyer, Portland, Maine, Nathaniel Davenport, Salem, Thomas Whitmarsh, Brookline, J. M. Gourgas, Weston, Oliver Fiske, Worcester, William Pratt, Jr., Boston, Samuel Jaques, Jr., Charlestown, Joseph G. Joy, Boston, William Kenrick, Newton, John Lemist, Roxbury, Benjamin Rodman, New Bedford, Thos. G. Fessenden, Boston, Jacob Tidd, Roxbury, Jonathan Winship, Brighton, Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury, J. W. Webster, Cambridge, Geo. W. Brimmer, Boston, David Haggerston, Watertown, Charles Lawrence, Salem

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Philosophy.— Rev. John L. Russell.

Professor af Entomology.— T. W. Harris, M. D.

Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.— J. W. Webster, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits.—Wm. Kenrick, Chairman, Robert Manning, Benj. V. French, Edward M. Richards, John A. Kenrick, John M. Ives, Salem, Samuel A. Shurtleff, Samuel Downer, Samuel Pond, P. B. Hovey, L. P. Grosvenor.

Committee on Products of Kitchen Garden.—D. Chandler, Chairman, Jacob Tidd, Nathaniel Davenport, Aaron D. Williams, Leonard Stone, Rufus Howe,

Committee on Flowers, Shrubs, &c.— Samuel Walker, Chairman, G. M. Hovey, Joseph Breck, S. Sweetser, D. Haggerston, Samuel R. Johnson, M. P Wilder.

Committee on the Library.— Elijah Vose, Chairman, Jacob Bigelow, T. W. Harris, Robert T. Paine, J. E. Teschemacher, Ezra Weston, Jr., Chas. M. Hovey,

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit.— John Lowell, Chairman, Robert Manning, William Kenrick, Samuel Downer.

Executive Committee.— Elijah Vose, Chairman, Cheever Newhall, Benjamin V. French, Joseph T. Buckingham, L. P. Grosvenor.

Committee on Finance.— Elijah Vose, Chairman, Benjamin V. French, Cheever Newhall.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Ezra Weston, Jr., Esq for his highly interesting and instructive Address delivered before them on their Eighth Anniversary and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy thereof for publication.

Voted, That Messrs Walker, Paine, and French be a committee to present the above vote to Mr Weston, and to superintend the publication of the Address

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Samuel Walker, Esq. the Chairman, and to the members of the Committee of Arrangements for their acceptable services in preparing for the Exhibition on Saturday last.

Adjourned to the 29th at 11 o'clock.

The Report of the Committee on Fruits, came to late or this weeks paper.

A pretty palatable present.— Edward Cruft, Esq. gave the Editor of the N. E. Farmer a fine sample of Bolmer's Washington Plums, grown in his garden in Pearl-street, Boston. We have never seen anything of the kind, from any part of the country, which could bear any comparison to the fruit alluded to. Its excellence may, probably, be attributed to fine soil, careful culture, warmth of the city, atmosphere, and the trees being protected by their location from Northern and Eastern winds.

High price of Coal.— The Dunstable N. H. Telegraph observes that "The coal that might be burnt in the town would not affect the market, but it is a fact worth mentioning, that very many of our best families who had determined upon burning it, have given it up on account of the enormous price demanded. Coal at ten dollars a ton, and three more for freight has put a damper on our anticipations, and we are about to place the common fire frames in our chimneys, and lay in a stock of wood at five dollars per cord."

The Crops.— The fine warm weather of the last ten days, has made an essential improvement in the crops of corn and potatoes. Although the frost was severe in some places and destroyed the late planted corn, it has not done a tithe of the mischief which was anticipated, and a pretty fair crop of corn will be realized. At the time of the frost a gentleman told us that his crop was all destroyed;— a week afterwards he said it was not so bad as he expected, and that he should get half a crop: two days ago, he informed us, that, on the whole, he should have a very good crop of corn. So it is in most parts of the State, and the farther we go from the seashore the better the prospect. We should never distrust Providence.— *N. H. Pat.*

Coal.— The high price of anthracite coal this year, has induced the Board of Assistants of this city to appoint a committee for the purpose of inquiry into the expediency of petitioning Congress to repeal the duty on foreign coal. There is no better coal for family use, than anthracite produced so abundantly by our own mines but if this coal cannot be afforded for less than ten dollars a ton, we are in favor of availing ourselves of foreign competition.— *Jour. of Com.*

The directors of the New York and Erie Railroad have selected the port of Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, as the western terminus of the road.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 3, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

A market 1160 Beef Cattle 1620 Stores, 2250 Sheep, and 1020 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle* — About last week's prices were obtained for a like quality; better cattle were at market, consequently better prices were obtained. We noticed four much better than any we have before seen. We quote extra $6 a 6 25 first quality $5 50 a 5 75; 2d quality $5 a 5 25; 3d quality 3 75 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle — A few lots were taken by the barrellers, but not a sufficient number to establish prices; we shall give them next week.

Sheep. — Sales quick; lots were taken at $2, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 75. Wethers $3, and 3 50.

Swine — One lot to peddle taken at 5 1-2 and 6 1-2 and several lots at 6 and 7; small selected lots, and at retail, 7 and 8 for Sows, 8 and 9 for Barrows.

WANTED.

A small Farm, twenty to forty miles from Boston, with good House and Barn Possession to be had in March next. Any person having one for sale is requested to describe land and buildings, stating terms of payment &c. Address (post paid) I. D. B. at the office of the N. E. Farmer.
Oct. 5. 4t

ISABELLA GRAPES.

Wanted, a quautity of extra large size Isabella Grapes. Apply at this office. Oct. 5.

PLUM TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds, and extra size.
200 Quince Trees, of good size.
1000 Isabella Grapes.
100 Catawba and Pond's Seedling, Bland's and Perry, extra size.
Black Hamburg, Sweet Water, Chasselas, &c.
10,000 Giant Asparagus.
10,000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

And a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds. Orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will be attended to promptly.
Oct. 5. 2m SAMUEL POND.

FOR SALE.

One or more pair of Geese, a wild Gander and the large black bill India goose — their progeny monstrous and beautiful withall — $10 the pair. One or more pair of Peafowls, three years old nearly — price $8. Some fancy doves — Nuns $2.50, Tumblers $2,50, Ringdoves $3, &c. Apply at the New England Seed Store, Boston.
Oct. 5. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

A CIRCULAR.

TO SILK COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

Gentlemen, I have for sale in my nursery at Saco, Me. 15 miles south of Portland and 40 north from Portsmouth, 60 or 70 thousand of the above trees, very flourishing, of firm wood, and good growth. They will be carefully packed and delivered on the wharf at Saco or Portland free of expense about the last of October. Your orders are respectfully solicited. Please send them in early.

Also a few Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, as above. PERRY W. WHITCOMB.
Sept. 21. 2w

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber, Dearborn street, North Salem, a valuable collection of Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees; among them will be found some of the best old and new varieties, and all warranted to be true to their names.
Sept. 28. * ROBERT MANNING.

ALBANY NURSERY.

BUEL & WILSON advertise to their friends and the public, that they now have on hand a good supply of Pear and Plum Trees, embracing the best new varieties, selected with care from the London Nurseries last winter, by one of the partners, and in fine condition for transplanting this fall — in addition to their ordinary assortment of Peach, Apple and other Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Green House Plants, Dahlias &c. Their assortment of Dahlias and Roses is particularly choice and extensive. Orders respectfully solicited. 3w Sept. 21.

CARNATIONS, &c.

Carnations, Double Pinks, Pæonies, &c. for sale at No. 52 N. Market street. J. BRECK CO.

RAW SILK AND SILK COCOONS.

The Atlantic Silk Company at Nantucket will pay cash and the highest prices for any quantity of American Reeled Silk. The price will be regulated according to the quality and the manner in which it is reeled. This Company will also contract to pay cash and the highest price for any quantity of Silk Cocoons raised the present year. Believing that it would be decidedly for the interest of cultivators that the price of cocoons should be regulated by the quantity and quality of the silk which can be reeled from them, they propose to receive and reel them, and allow the highest price for the silk which they will afford, in preference to purchasing them by the bushel; as by the mode proposed, the cultivator will realize all which they can possibly be made to produce. Where this course is objected to they will purchase them as they are usually sold, by the bushel; in which case the price will vary according to the quality, age, mode of packing, dampness, &c.

It is the intention of this Company at all times to offer every encouragement to silk cultivators by paying cash and liberal prices for Raw Silk and Silk Cocoons in any quantities, to be delivered at Nantucket, or at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No 52 North Market street, Boston. Communications on the subject may be addressed to WM. H. GARDNER,
President Atlantic Silk Company.
Nantucket, (Mass.) Sept. 7, 1836. 3m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, intending to remove from this part of the country, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Billerica, consisting of about 300 acres of Land, three Dwelling-houses, with Barns, and Out-Buildings amply sufficient for their accommodation. The land comprises every variety of soil suited to the purposes of agriculture upon an extensive scale. There is a good proportion of Tillage, Mowing, Pasturing, Orcharding, and Woodland. Nearly 100 tons of hay are produced annually. There is a good proportion of land remarkably well adapted to the growth of Vegetables for the Lowell Market, which is of the distance of only 5 miles. One of the houses is occupied as a Tavern, most conveniently and pleasantly situated on the Great Road from Lowell to Boston a mile northerly of Billerica Meeting House, on the bank of Concord river; with Barns, Sheds and other Out-Houses sufficient for every purpose. The other two are good and convenient Houses for a farmer or mechanic. The farm is well supplied with Water.

The whole will be sold together, or in such proportions as will accommodate the different Houses, and upon very reasonable terms and conditions. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. JOSIAH STEVENS.
Billerica, Sept. 20. tf

SEEDS FROM HOLLAND.

We have just opened a complete assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip, Radish, Sweet Marjorum Seeds, &c., received direct from Holland, from the most celebrated Seed Establishment in Rotterdam, and warranted, fresh and pure, of growth of 1836.

We are now ready to execute orders for seed, of every variety. Orders from the south and west will meet with prompt and particular attention. We can with safety warrant that we have the largest and *best* assortment of Seeds to be found in New England. Excepting the kinds above named, every seed has been raised expressly for the Establishment, or under our immediate supervision.

Catalogues will be furnished gratis on application.

Also received, 2,000 lbs. White Dutch Honeysukle Clover, fresh and clear, for sale at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Postoa, by
Sept. 28. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COCOONS WANTED.

Adam Brooks, South Scituate, will pay $4 per bushel for cocoons (of the first quality) raised the present year — the cocoons must be stripped of the floss, and the chrysalis killed, either by steaming or by camphorated spirits; they must be dried immediately after, in the sun, until they are perfectly dry and will rattle by shaking, and carefully packed in dry boxes; not pressed but shaken down — to be delivered at Adam Brooks's, South Scituate, Mass., or to J. R. Newell, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, has for sale a valuable apparatus for killing the chrysalis and also well fitted for heating the water to reel the cocoons, and useful for many other purposes — it is so cheap it is within the power of almost any one to obtain.

Instructions for spinning silk from the cocoons into warp and filling, sewing silk, and knitting silk — and dressing of the same — and receipts for coloring, are given by Adam Brooks on reasonable terms. Communications (post paid) may be addressed to ADAM BROOKS, South Scituate, Mass. Aug. 10.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples, new		barrel	2 25	4 00
Beans, white,		bushel	1 75	2 25
Beef, mess.		barrel	12 00	12 25
No. 1.		"	9 25	10 00
prime,		"	7 50	8 00
Beeswax, (American)		pound	26	29
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	12
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	54	60
Flax, American,		"		
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 00	3 25
Flour, Genesee, cash		barrel	9 50	9 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	9 50	9 75
Baltimore, wharf,		"	8 75	
Alexandria,		"	9 25	9 50
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 20	1 25
southern flat yellow		"	1 10	1 12
white,		"	1 08	1 10
Rye, northern,		"	1 25	
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	60	65
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			25 00	28 50
best English, new		"	22 50	26 50
hard pressed,		"	20 00	21 00
Honey,		gallon	45	50
Hops, 1st quality new		pound	12	14
2d quality		"		
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	16	17
southern, 1st sort,		"	16	17
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	30
do country do.		"	24	26
Baltimore city do.		"	25	28
do. dry hide		"	19	22
New York red, light,		"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,		"	19	21
do. light,		"		21
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 12	
Mackerel, No. 1, new,		barrel	10 00	10 50
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 75	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	28 00	30 00
clear from other States		"	26 50	27 00
bone, middlings, scarce.		"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 00	3 12
Red Top,		"	75	1 00
Hemp,		"	2 75	3 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound	11	12
Southern Clover,		"	10	11
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel	3 00	4 50
Tallow, tried,		lb.	9	10
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	60	70
do. 3-4ths do.		"	60	65
do. 1-2 do.		"	50	58
do. 1-4 and common		"	45	55
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	60	65
1st Lambs,		"	55	60
2d do.		"	45	48
3d do,		"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,		pound	14	15
southern, and western,		"	13	14
Pork, whole hogs,		"	10	11
Poultry, chickens per pair,		"	75	1 00
Butter, (tub)		"	22	26
lump		"	27	30
Eggs,		dozen	18	20
Potatoes, new,		bushel	50	62
Cider,		barrel		

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Farmer's Library in 3 volumes, consisting of the American Gardener, by Thos. G. Fessenden, the American Orchardist, by William Kenrick, and the Complete Farmer, by Thos. G. Fessenden. These are bound to match, at $3 for the set, or will be sold separately for $1 each volume.

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And will be supplied to order any work upon subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.
June 22.

MISCELLANY.

ODE,

Sung at the Funeral Ceremonies and Eulogy of JAMES MADISON, formerly Pre-ident of the United States.

BY PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ.

How shall we mourn the glorious dead?
What trophy rear above his grave,
For whom a nation's tears are shed —
A nation's funeral banners wave!

Let eloquence his deeds proclaim
From sea beat strand to mountain goal;
Let Hist'ry write his peaceful name,
High on her truth-illumined scroll.

Let Poetry and Art through Earth
The page inspire, the canvas warm —
In glowing words record his worth,
In living marble mould his form.

A fame so bright will never fade,
A name so dear will deathless be;
For on our country's shrine he laid
The charter of her liberty.

Praise be to God! His love bestowed
The chief, the patriot, and the sage;
Praise God! to Him our fathers owed
This fair and goodly heritage.

The sacred gift, time shall not mar,
But Wisdom guard what Valor won —
While beams serene her guiding star,
And Glory points to Madison!

ORIGINAL HYMN,

Written for and sung at the Centennial Celebration at Dedham.

BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

Not now, O God, beneath the trees
That shade this plain at night's cold noon
Do Indian war-songs load the breeze,
Or wolves sit howling to the moon.

The foes, the fears our fathers felt
Have, with our fathers, passed away;
And where, in their dark hours, they knelt,
We come to praise thee and to pray.

We praise thee that thou plantedst them,
And mad'st thy heavens drop down their dew,
We pray that, shooting from their stem,
We long may flourish where they grew.

And, Father, leave us not alone:—
Thou hast been, and art still our trust:—
Be thou our fortress, till our own
Shall mingle with our fathers' dust.

THE SEA'S BOTTOM.

BY REV. C. WILLIAMS.

The bottom of the basin of the sea seems to have inequalities like those of the surface of the continents. Were it dried up, it would present mountains, valleys, and plains. It is covered almost throughout, by an immense quantity of testaceous animals, or those who have shells, intermixed with sand and grass. The bottom of the Adriatic Sea is composed of a compact bed of shells, several hundred feet in thickness. A celebrated diver, employed to descend into the Straits of Messina, saw there, with horror, polypi attached to the rocks, the arms of which, being several feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man. In many seas, the eye perceives nothing but a bright sandy bottom, extending for several hundred miles, without an intervening object. But in others, particularly in the Red Sea, it is very different; the whole body of this extensive bed of water is, literally speaking, a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed by insects for their habitation, sometimes branching out to a great extent. Here are seen the madrapores, sponges, mosses, sea-mushrooms, and various other things, covering every part of the bottom. The bed of many parts of the sea, near America presents a very different, though a very beautiful appearance. There it is covered with vegetables, which make it look like a green meadow; and beneath are seen thousands of turtle, and other sea animals feeding thereon.— There are some places of the sea where no bottom has yet been found; still it is not bottomless. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called the abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; and allowing for the effects of the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 30,000 feet in depth. Lord Mulgrave used, in the Northern Ocean a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with it cable rope to the length of 4,980 feet, without finding bottom. But the greatest depth ever sounded was by Capt. Scoresby, who in the Greenland Seas, could find no bottom with 1,200 fathoms, or 7,200 feet of line. According to Laplace, its mean depth is about two miles, which, supposing generally received estimates to be correct, as to the proportion the extent of the waters bears to the dry land on the earth's surface, would make about two hundred millions of cubic feet of water.

A BROTHER'S INFLUENCE.—We can conceive of no worse character than his who exerts his authority or influence for the moral ruin of those who depend upon him for counsel. Such a case was recently developed in the Municipal Court in this city; it appearing on the trial of a lad for larceny that his elder brother advised, urged, and drove him to the commission of a crime which will for ever affix a stigma upon his character. There is something horribly disgusting in such proofs of what men may do; and the spectator feels constrained anxiously to watch over all who may in any way be dependent on him for advice, or be affected by his example. Neglect may cause as much evil as positive advice to sin.— *Boston Pearl.*

HONORS.— It is not that honors are worth having, but it is painful not to have them. A star gives consequence in the eye of the common world, and even those people who most effect to despise such external signs of court favor, are often influenced by them. Honors are to true glory what artificial lights are to sunshine. The bat and the moth fly towards the torch, and the eagle soars towards the heavens. But it may be said of artificial lights, that they are useless to all eyes; and when they are intended to illumine, and not to dazzle, their effect is excellent. Elizabeth was very chary in distributing her honors, and hence they were valued.— *Sir Humphrey Davy's Note Book.*

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Sept. 21. 3m

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LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants Row.
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SUPERB DUTCH BULBS,

Just received from Holland, at the New England Seed Store, a fine assortment of Bulbs obtained from a responsible and celebrated garden near Rotterdam; consisting in part of the following kinds of Hyacinths.

La Heroine, double yellow with rosy eye, (superior); Grande Vidette, single blue; Commandant, double black; Congress of America, do ble red; Groot Voorst; Boquet Tendre; Grande Monarche de France, single white; Voltaire; Louis d' Or, double yellow &c. Hyacinths, mixed colors, without names, by the dozen or hundred. Double and Single Sweet Scented Jonquills; Polyanthus Narcissus, of various sorts; Crocus, by the dozen or hundred; Double Ranunculus, mixed sorts; Double Anemones, mixed sorts; English Iris; Persian Iris; Martagnon Lilies; Crown Imperials; Amaryllis Formosissma; Amaryllis, of ten different varieties, some very splendid; Gladiolus Cardinalis; Mexican Tiger Flower; Tuberoses; Cyclamens; Fritalarias, and Tulips, double and single, of every variety.

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Sept. 21. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

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